EXHIBIT 54

	Page 1
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
3	EASTERN DIVISION
4	~~~~~~~~~~
5	IN RE: NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION MDL No. 2804 OPIATE LITIGATION
6	Case No.
	17-md-2804
7	
	Judge Dan Aaron
8	Polster
9	This document relates to:
10	The County of Cuyahoga v. Purdue Pharma, et al., Case No. 17-OP-45004
11	
	City of Cleveland, Ohio v. Purdue Pharma L.P.,
12	et al., Case No. 18-OP-45132
13	The County of Summit, Ohio, et al. v. Purdue
	Pharma L.P., et al., Case No. 18-OP-45090
14	
	~~~~~~~~~~~
15	
16	
	Videotaped Deposition of
17	CLARENCE I. TUCKER
18	January 10, 2019
	9:01 a.m.
19	
20	Taken at:
21	Brennan Manna & Diamond
	75 East Market Street
22	Akron, Ohio
23	
24	
25	Stephen J. DeBacco, RPR

Page 134 Page 136 1 The content? No. 1 those numbers? 2 Q. That's -- that's delegated to the 2 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 3 3 medical director? A. I don't know. A. That is the medical director, and 4 Q. Chief, do you know anybody in your 4 5 that is District Chief Joe Natko. 5 friends or family network who has had an issue 6 with dependency on opiates? Q. So you're not required to approve 7 or not what medicines are carried on the 7 A. Yes. 8 ambulances? 8 Q. May I ask, without names, the A. No. The actual medical director 9 relationship? 10 approves the drug list. A. One was another City employee that 10 Q. And -- and it's under the medical 11 was equal to my rank at that time but not a 12 director's license that AFD paramedics and 12 member of the Akron Fire Department. What he 13 EMTs --13 described for me was having a motor vehicle 14 A. That is their function. 14 accident and opiates were prescribed for him as 15 15 part of his pain management. He said he took O. -- administer care --16 That is correct. 16 the drugs -- drugs as prescribed until the 17 point -- he reached a point where he was no 17 Q. Chief, sitting here today, do you 18 know how many prescriptions for opioids were 18 longer needing to take those drugs. 19 written in Akron last year? He then said that he couldn't 20 A. No idea. 20 figure out what was wrong with him. He -- he 21 21 felt sick, he couldn't function, and he had no Q. Do you have any way to -- any sense 22 of how you could figure that out? 22 idea what was wrong with him, and then he 23 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 23 realized, "You know what? I think I'm addicted 24 A. I don't know if we have access to 24 to this substance." 25 25 that information or not. You talking about So, yes, I've -- I have that as Page 135 1 overall ---1 someone that I've spoken to personally, that 2 person, about his addiction, and he had to 2 Q. Yes. A. -- the number of opiate 3 fight to get back, you know, to -- to not being 4 addicted to be able to function. 4 prescriptions? That's never been a question 5 The other -- the other person that 5 that has been brought to my attention, and I 6 don't know. 6 I know that has had an issue with opiates is 7 7 one of my neighbors. A neighbor that's lived Q. Let me narrow it, then, a little 8 bit. How about, do you know last year how many 8 in my neighborhood for a couple of years. They 9 have a -- a son who our EMS units respond to on 9 times AFD personnel dispensed an opiate to a 10 patient? 10 a routine basis. 11 Q. For overdoses? Overdosing? 11 A. No. 12 O. Is that data available? 12 A. For overdoses. Q. Starting with the City employee you A. I don't know. That's something I'd 13 14 mentioned, you mentioned he was equal to your 14 have to ask District Chief Joe Natko. 15 Q. Chief Natko would be the right 15 rank at that time. What --16 person? 16 A. Correct. 17 A. Correct. 17 Q. What year are we talking about, 18 approximately? Q. And just a slight tweak on that A. 2016. 19 question. Do you know how many times AFD 19 20 personnel dispensed Narcan last year? 20 This individual had an accident and 21 A. No. 21 was prescribed an opiate. Do you know which 22 22 one? Q. Ask Joe Natko? 23 23 A. I'm sorry. Say again. A. Yes. 24 Q. Do you know one way or the other 24 Q. I'm sorry. The -- you said the

25 individual had an accident and was prescribed

25 whether Chief Natko could -- could generate

Page 140 Page 138 1 an opiate for pain management? 1 A. It's like I kind of described A. Correct. 2 before, in waves. Sometimes only once or twice 3 Q. Do you -- do you know which opiate 3 a month, other times once or twice a week. It 4 in particular? 4 just depends. 5 A. No. 5 Q. Responding to -- to the son? That is correct. 6 Q. Prior to that prescription, do you 6 7 know if this individual had used opiates 7 O. As often as once or twice a week? 8 before? 8 A. 9 9 A. I do not know. Q. The EMS personnel are administering Q. You -- you said, Chief, that he 10 Narcan? 10 11 reached the point where he no longer needed to A. I did not get into the details of 11 12 take the drugs and then he started to feel --12 the treatment for this particular individual. 13 A. What he described as sick. 13 Q. Understood. 14 Q. As sick. Is it at that point that 14 Besides the City employee and your 15 he -- he sought help? Do you know? 15 neighbor's son, any other -- any other 16 individuals you've known to have an issue with MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 17 A. We did not get into the details of 17 opiate dependency? 18 how he was able to either get treatment or seek 18 A. No. 19 19 treatment. We didn't talk about that aspect. Q. Chief, do you think Akron has a 20 We were simply talking about the ease in which 20 cocaine problem right now? 21 he found himself addicted to prescription A. I think that's a very unorthodox 22 question to ask when you -- does Akron have a 22 drugs. 23 O. And it was his assessment that --23 cocaine problem? That's like saying does Akron 24 have a heart attack problem. Well, if you're 24 that he -- strike that. 25 25 the person having a heart attack, it's a big Do you know if he at any point used Page 139 Page 141 1 an illegal or illicit opiate? 1 problem. A. I don't believe so. I don't know 2 So at least -- if -- are you 3 for a fact because, again, I haven't known this 3 talking about numbers? How many? 4 individual my entire life, but that didn't Q. I understand it's a subjective 5 strike me as the case. 5 term. Q. So this is an individual who used 6 A. Yes, yes. 7 prescription opiates, and -- and at that point, 7 Q. So let's put it this way. We've 8 after ceasing the use, in his judgment, needed 8 talked about a crisis in other context today. 9 help? 9 A. Yes. 10 Q. Do you think that Akron has an 10 A. Yes. Q. Does this individual still work --11 opiate crisis, as you use that term? 12 does this individual still work for the City? 12 A. I do. 13 13 A. No. Q. I'm sorry. Has a cocaine crisis? 14 14 Q. How did it come to be that this 15 topic came up with him? 15 And my reason for using the word A. Honestly, I don't remember. 16 "crisis" when describing the opiate issue, you 16 17 Q. Your son -- I'm sorry, your 17 know, I described it as a wave, but I don't 18 know. It might even be more -- 2016 seemed 18 neighbor's son --19 A. Yes. 19 more like a tsunami than -- than a wave. It 20 was -- it was really bad. 20 Q. -- do you know what opiate he's 21 using that's precipitating the overdoses? Q. That was for the -- for the 21 22 A. No. 22 opiate -- what you called an opiate crisis? 23 Q. When you said that the EMS units 23 A. That is correct. 24 are responding to -- to the son on a routine 24 Q. Do your EMS paramedics or fire

36 (Pages 138 - 141)

25 medics treat individuals for cocaine overdoses?

25 basis, what does "routine" mean?

Page 142 1 A. Sure. 1 A. Meth, okay. 2 2 Q. But in your estimation, that Q. Is meth a problem in Akron? A. Meth is a problem everywhere. 3 doesn't rise to the level of the crisis that 3 4 vou described --4 Q. Has it been getting worse? 5 A. It absolutely has not. 5 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of Q. Has cocaine been -- have -- have 6 the question. 7 your para- -- fire medics been treating cocaine 7 A. It's difficult for me to answer, 8 incidents for as long as you've worked at Akron 8 not being involved in the EMS system as -- as I 9 Fire Department? 9 was back when I was a paramedic, but it hasn't A. Yes. 10 10 spiraled out of control. 11 Q. Were there particular periods when Q. Sitting here today, you don't have 12 cocaine issues spiked or -- or hit a peak, as 12 a sense of whether the number of meth-related 13 you've said before? 13 incidents has been increasing or decreasing or

15 A. Not where it was brought to my 16 attention. 17 Q. In the '80s there wasn't a 18 cocaine -- cocaine epidemic?

MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form.

14

MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of 20 the question.

21 A. I wouldn't refer to it as an 22 epidemic because it never reached the levels of 23 what we're talking about, like for 2016.

Has there been a cocaine problem?

25 Not just in Akron, but seems like everywhere,

1 sure. Lots of other issues as well. The opiate issue is one issue, but 3 it just seemed to raise to the level of just 4 overwhelming our ability to respond. The other types of emergencies, be 6 it cocaine, heart attack, be it bath salts, 7 whatever, have we had those calls? Yes, but 8 they have never overwhelmed our resources like

9 this opiate issue has. Q. So the distinction is cocaine, 10 11 heart attacks, bath salts, those types of

12 incidents have remained largely stable?

13 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of 14 the question.

15 A. I don't have the numbers to tell 16 you exactly what they were, but again, nothing 17 has -- as I stated before, nothing has risen to 18 the -- the level of -- of -- of being a true 19 what I would call disaster almost as the opiate 20 crisis has in 2016. Starting around 2014, and

21 it just built from there. To the point where

22 it was really -- it has been really stressing

23 our resources, our ability to respond, 24 overwhelming our personnel.

25

Q. How about meth?

1 increasing or decreasing or otherwise.

A. I do not have that --

A. I do not have that data.

19 trend line for meth-related incidents?

22 data in front of you for the number of

23 meth-related incidents, but I'm asking

24 anecdotally if you have a general sense of

25 whether the number of incidents has been

MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form.

Q. Any -- any anecdotal sense of the

A. I'm sorry. Say that again, please.

Q. I understand you may not have the

A. I really couldn't tell you. I 3 have -- I have no recollection of anyone

4 mentioning anything about the increase of meth

5 calls in Akron.

14 staying the same?

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16

17

18

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Q. It's not -- not something that 7 comes up in your weekly meetings with --8

A. No.

Q. Casting back to when you started at 10 Akron Fire --

11 A. Yes.

12 O. -- was -- were there meth-related

13 incidents even that far back?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Is it a heroin crisis in Akron?

MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of 16

17 the question.

A. There is heroin use in Akron just 19 like there is everywhere. Is it an issue?

20 Yes.

21 But when I talk about a crisis, I'm 22 talking about something that's causing

23 large-scale numbers of both close calls and

24 deaths. When I call something a crisis, I'm

25 talking about something that for whatever

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Page 148 Page 146 1 reason we as a community haven't been able to 1 that. Some people deal with it appropriately 2 solve, and it seemed -- seemed to have been 2 by going into treatment. Other people deal 3 spiraling up and out of control. And I'm 3 with it in inappropriate ways by trying to get 4 referring to the opiate issue, and specifically 4 any medication they can, either over the 5 starting and up around 2014 is when it really 5 counter or other illicit drugs. 6 began to ramp up. 6 And again, I'm not a -- I'm not a So what I call -- and I'm sorry. 7 police officer, but we see it. We see it. 8 Which -- you're talking about -- you weren't 8 Q. Besides the individual that you 9 talking about meth; you were talking about 9 mentioned --10 what? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. Heroin. 11 Q. -- and we talked about before, 12 12 what -- what's the other bases, if any, for A. Heroin. Is it an issue in Akron? 13 Absolutely. Is it something where these people 13 your view that the things that took it to 14 need absolute- -- some help? Yes, absolutely. 14 another level are the pills? 15 But has it risen to the point where I would 15 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 16 call it a crisis? No. 16 A. I think there are different types Q. Well, you -- you agree with me, 17 of people in this world that end up getting 17 18 earlier, that heroin is a type of opiate, 18 addicted to drugs. There are people that 19 correct? 19 choose to do something illegal, take some 20 A. Yes, it is. 20 illegal substance for, you know, whatever 21 Q. As is fentanyl and carfentanil? 21 reason: to get high, to be accepted into 22 22 groups, whatever. And those people frequently A. Correct. Q. So I'm trying to understand, when 23 will find themselves addicted. 24 24 you've referred repeatedly to an opiate There's another set of people 25 crisis ---25 that's much larger, that I think includes you Page 147 Page 149 1 A. Yes. 1 and me, that things happen. You go to the Q. -- "opiate" is a diffuse term. 2 doctor to try to get help with an issue. You 3 Which opiates in particular are causing or 3 take the medication exactly as it was laid out 4 precipitating the crisis? 4 for you by your physician. And you assume that 5 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 5 when you're done with it, there's no side A. I think all of them combined 6 effects. There's no -- there's no effect to 7 contribute to what I call a crisis. But what 7 your -- your body, your ability to live the 8 seems to have taken things to another level are 8 rest of your life because you took that 9 the pills. And I'll give you an example of 9 medication. We assume that. 10 what the individual that I described before 10 And I think what we're talking 11 described for me. 11 about is those people finding themselves 12 trapped. They're addicted. They didn't --12 If you have an individual that goes 13 they didn't intend to go out and become

If you have an individual that goes
13 to their doctor with a problem and you get
14 medication for that problem, you assume that I
15 can safely take this medication. And then when
16 I'm done with it, I will -- should have no -17 no effects that affect my life. It's there to

18 help me; it's not going to hurt me.

19 In so many cases in this opiate
20 crisis, it's very easy for someone to take

21 medication that's prescribed to them from their 22 doctor, take it exactly as it was prescribed,

23 and then when you think you're done with it,

24 now you've got a problem. You can't walk away .24 that pills was a major cause of some of the

25 You're addicted. And now you have to deal with 25 overdoses you're seeing?

<u>g?</u>

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14 addicts. They didn't intend to go out and do

16 addicted to some drug, but it happens.

19 my question is somewhat different.

A. Okay.

15 something illegal or -- or, you know, become

Q. So, Chief, I -- I understand. I

18 appreciate your view on those issues. I guess

Q. Do you -- have you seen, for

22 example, any data from your department or

23 otherwise that would substantiate your view

17

20

Page 254 Page 256 1 A. No. 1 crisis? 2 Q. Are you an expert in mental health? 2 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of 3 3 the question. 4 A. I would say that fentanyl is one Q. Are you an expert in addiction? 5 5 specific opiate, and I would not say that we A. 6 are experiencing a crisis just to one specific 6 Q. Are you an expert in marketing? A. No. 7 opiate. But I don't know that to be fact. But 7 8 Q. Are you an expert in evaluating the 8 I would --9 efficacy of warning label language on consumer 9 But, again, when you say "crisis," 10 products? 10 it's kind of a -- in my opinion, it's a term 11 A. No. 11 that what you consider a crisis may not be what 12 12 I consider a crisis. So in this case, I would Q. Are you generally -- well, strike 13 that. 13 sav no. 14 Do you agree that there are 14 Q. Okay. Has Akron previously 15 individuals who take prescription opioids and 15 experienced an illicit fentanyl crisis, in your 16 do not develop an addiction? 16 opinion? 17 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of 17 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 18 the question. 18 A. Not to my knowledge. A. It is an assumption. Well, I'll 19 Q. Okay. Has Akron ever experienced a 20 take that back. I have taken an opiate once, 20 carfentanil crisis? 21 and I did not become addicted. So in 21 A. Again, I think our definition of 22 "crisis" could -- is going to vary, but in my 22 reality -- so, yes, I know at least one where 23 it has not occurred. 23 personal opinion, no. 24 Q. Okay. I want to ask you about a When it comes to others, it would 25 be making an assumption. 25 couple numbers to follow up in this area. Page 255 Page 257 1 Q. Right. And that's not an I will represent to you -- and 2 assumption you're comfortable making? 2 these are, for your edification, coming from 3 A. No. 3 Summit County medical examiner annual reports. 4 Okay. Are there people who take I'll represent to you that in 2015 Q. 4 5 opioids by prescription, become addicted, but 5 Medical Examiner Kohler certified that there 6 that do not die as a result of that addiction? 6 were 44 deaths in Summit County attributable to 7 A. That is another assumption. 7 cocaine. 8 Q. Okay. And you're not comfortable 8 Do you consider, as Chief of Akron 9 making that? 9 Fire, 44 cocaine deaths to be a crisis? 10 A. No. 10 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. Q. Okay. What about this one. Do you 11 Asked and answered. 12 agree that there are people who take opioids 12 A. No. 13 who are addicted but who do not break the law? Q. Okay. The number for cocaine 13 14 A. Yes. 14 deaths, according to Medical Examiner Kohler, 15 Q. Okay. You were asked some 15 in 2017 was 80 for that year. Do you consider 16 questions about whether there was a cocaine 16 80 cocaine deaths to be a crisis? 17 crisis in Akron or a methamphetamine crisis or 17 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. 18 a heroin crisis. Do you remember that topic of 18 Asked and answered. 19 discussion from earlier today? A. I think we're starting to get into 20 A. Yes. 20 a gray area. Again, the definition of -- what 21 Q. Okay. I want to ask about a couple 21 is the definition of a crisis? What are you 22 different substances. Is Akron facing a crisis 22 expect- -- when I say crisis -- or when you 23 with related -- or excuse me. Strike that. 23 say crisis, exactly what do you mean?

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Q. Well, the capacity that I'm asking,

25 you are one of the leaders in the community as

24 I'll ask it again.

Is Akron facing an illicit fentanyl

Page 258 1 the Chief of Akron Fire, right? 1 a -- a strong concern. A. Correct. Would I use the term "crisis"? I 3 Q. And I think you told counsel 3 think it's -- I think that's more of a personal 4 earlier that one of your jobs as chief is to 4 idea as to whether you consider something a 5 crisis or not. 5 set the tone and -- you know, as being the 6 leader for the department, right? 6 But any death, any fire death, any 7 overdose death, any motor vehicle accident 7 A. That is correct. 8 where we have deaths, all of these are concerns Q. So you have an internal role 9 and real issues for not just the Akron Fire 9 managing Akron Fire and you also have an 10 Department, but for this community as a whole, 10 external role as a liaison between that 11 department and the larger community, correct? 11 and we have a responsibility to try to do what 12 we can to decrease -- decrease those numbers. 12 A. That is correct. 13 Q. And so in exercising that 13 Can I call them a crisis? In my 14 leadership role and setting the tone, I'm 14 personal opinion, when you start using the term 15 "crisis," you're talking about something that 15 asking for your personal view in that 16 not only is spiraling out of control, but it is 16 leadership role. When you would message to the 17 also causing deaths, and I mean many deaths, 17 citizens of Akron, how you would describe the 18 various issues that they're facing? Some, I 18 and it's beginning to be something that you can 19 no longer handle. 19 assume, you would think are more pressing than 20 others. 20 As in the Akron Fire Department 21 being able to handle the volume of calls that 21 So when I ask about a crisis, I'm 22 we've been receiving, it's been a real 22 asking in your capacity as chief of Akron Fire, 23 when you would communicate to the public, would 23 challenge, and it's been something that, again, 24 I would call a strong concern because of our 24 you -- if -- if the public asked you at an --25 at an event, "Chief Tucker, 2017 we had 80 25 inability to maintain our -- our number of Page 259 1 deaths from cocaine. From Akron Fire's 1 resources available to help the public. 2 perspective, is that a crisis?" 2 Does that help? 3 3 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of Q. I think I understand. Thank you. 4 the question. 4 A. Okay. 5 O. One related question. Would you 5 A. I would state it as a concern, but 6 ever use the word "epidemic" to describe a 6 not a crisis. Q. And so for heroin, in 2015, 7 situation where there are 80 cocaine deaths in 8 according to the numbers we have, there were 8 Summit County in 2017 --9 144 heroin overdose deaths. So if asked by a 9 MS. LEYIMU: Object --10 member of the public, "Akron Fire, do you 10 Q. -- or would your answer be similar 11 consider" --11 to what you just articulated for crisis? 12 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of Well, I won't do 2015 because you 12 13 weren't the chief. I'll move forward to 2017, 13 the question. A. When I think of the term 14 to be fair. 15 So if you were asked in 2017, the 15 "epidemic," I think more of something that is a 16 58 heroin deaths in Akron, are we dealing with 16 communicable disease. I think of like a flu 17 epidemic. Something that is trans- -- you 17 a heroin crisis as a result of those 58 heroin 18 deaths? 18 know, transferred from one individual to 19 another. Never really considered heroin an 19 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form. A. The terminology I would use, to put 20 epidemic. And again, that's my personal 20 21 it in my own words, I would call it a serious 21 opinion.

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Q. Okay. All right. And in terms of

23 a crisis, though, I did hear you testify

24 earlier that you think that Akron has

25 experienced an opiate crisis, and then you

22

22 concern. One death is a serious concern. Any

23 deaths, especially for something that is an 24 ongoing or potentially an increasing problem,

25 something that increases in -- in number, is

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Page 262 1 described 2014 and the waves and all of that.

- 2 A. Correct.
- 3 Q. But you -- you would -- is that one
- 4 specific area that you are comfortable using
- 5 the term "crisis"?
- 6 A. The opiate issue, I think, is a
- 7 crisis, simply because, again, the absolute
- 8 total devastation that we -- and I'm talking
- 9 about my people on the Akron Fire Department --
- 10 have witnessed. The -- the repeat overdoses
- 11 from the same individual, sometimes on the same
- 12 day. The -- just the sheer volume of -- of
- 13 calls for the same type of an issue, in my
- 14 personal opinion, has made it a crisis.
- And then to find out that it's not
- 16 just Akron. It's Summit County. It's Ohio.
- 17 It's the country. Those -- those things make
- 18 me think that it is truly a crisis. It's not
- 19 some isolated case that we just hope will go
- 20 away on its own. It's something that has been
- 21 a national problem.
- And there has been, as we saw in
- 23 some of the previous documents, speculation as
- 24 to why. Or does anyone really know the true
- 25 cause? Does anyone really know? Has

- Page 263 1 everything been done to try to stop this thing?
- 2 We don't -- we have more questions than
- 3 answers.
- 4 Q. Okay. And -- and that's your
- 5 perspective, sitting here today as -- as chief
- 6 of -- chief of Akron Fire, that with respect to
- 7 opiates, it's a crisis, but there's more
- 8 questions than answers?
- 9 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of
- 10 the question.
- 11 A. There are more questions than
- 12 answers. Why are we having a wave instead of
- 13 it just being consistent? We really don't
- 14 know.
- Why did we have the big increase in
- 16 2016? We think we may have some ideas, but has
- 17 anyone actually said this is 100 percent the
- 18 reason why?
- 19 I think that's what part of this
- 20 litigation is about, to try to determine
- 21 exactly that. So I think those -- those types
- 22 of questions are being asked as we speak, and
- 23 that's, I think, why we're here today, to
- 24 figure out why.
- 25 Q. And you mentioned -- I wrote

- 1 down -- in describing the waves, that you
- 2 thought, from your opinion, was that pills had
- 3 taken it to another level.
- 4 Do you remember saying that?
- 5 A. I do.
- 6 Q. Okay. And I think you were also
- 7 asked if you had specific data to back that up,
- 8 and my notes say that you said you didn't have
- 9 the data, but that was your opinion.
- 10 Am I at least understanding your
- 11 testimony correct so far?
- MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of
- 13 the question.
  - Q. Well, let me ask it this way. Do
- 15 you have data to back up your opinion that the
- 16 pills, quote, "took it to another level"?
- MS. LEYIMU: The same objection.
- 18 You can answer.
  - A. I do not have documentation that
- 20 states that, but what I do have is just the
- 21 interaction I've had with my people. They've
- 22 seen it on a daily basis. They've seen how
- 23 catastrophic that this particular issue has
- 24 been on our community, and it is truly
- 25 devastating. It truly is. Which is --
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1 Q. Do you --

- 2 A. Which is why we have tried to come
- 3 up with ideas on trying to -- how to make a
- 4 difference. And that's -- you know, from those
- 5 things we have the QRT. We have the ARV to try
- 6 to get another unit out there.
- We are trying to see what can we do
- 8 that is effective in doing our part to help,
- 9 because it is a -- not just an Akron crisis,
- 10 but this is a national crisis.
- Q. Now, in terms of pills, was there
- 12 anything from your perspective that -- that was
- 13 different in 2014 with respect to opiate pills
- 13 different in 2014 with respect to opiate p
- 14 as opposed to 1990s when you had a
- 15 prescription?
- 16 A. The sheer volume of calls for
- 17 overdoses. And as I described when I talked
- 18 about the -- the individual that was another
- 19 city employee, the fact that you can do exactly
- 20 what you're supposed to do, take your
- 21 medication exactly as prescribed by a doctor,
- 22 and through no fault of your own find yourself
- 23 addicted, to me, is -- is not just horrible,
- 24 but it's -- it's got to be frightening for
- 25 everybody out there to know that, wow, I could

1 do nothing wrong, nothing illegal, and become 2 addicted.

- 3 Q. So in terms of the overdose deaths 4 in Summit County --
- 5 A. Yes.
- 6 Q. -- just looking at Dr. Kohler's 7 numbers, there are roughly 300 cases where
- 8 cocaine, illicit street fentanyl or heroin were
- 9 the cause of death, and roughly 33 cases where 10 it was the pills.
- So when you hear 300 from illegal 12 street drugs and 33 from prescription pills,
- 13 does that number surprise you, based on your
- 14 experience on the force in 2015?
- 15 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form.
- A. It doesn't, and I'll tell you why.
- 17 I think there are a number of people that start
- 18 off taking their medications like I had
- 19 described before, exactly as it was prescribed.
- 20 And then they get to a point where, "Okay, I
- 21 can't get prescription drugs anymore," and a
- 22 percentage of those people will try to find
- 23 something else.
- I think this is something that will 25 get you addicted -- the opiate pills will get

- 2
- Q. Let me ask a simpler question.

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3

1 the question.

- Q. If I look at the number of run
- 5 statistics from --
- A. Yes.
- 7 Q. -- Akron Fire, is there any way,
- 8 looking at those statistics, where I could
- 9 identify the number of people who ever had a
- 10 prescription pill -- ever had a prescription
- 11 for an opioid pill?
- 12 A. When we go out on emergency calls,
- 13 one of the things that we will do is ask for a
- 14 list of medications that people are taking.
- 15 And it's something that the doctors at the
- 16 hospital want to know. They want to know what
- 17 type of medications this particular individual
- 18 is taking.
- 19 That is something that may help us
- 20 determine if this issue started off as a
- 21 pill -- opiate pill-related problem. But not
- 22 always, because people aren't always truthful,
- 23 for one. And for someone unresponsive, we may
- 24 never know what it was that -- that they were
- 25 taking and if they were on an opiate pill.
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1

- 1 you addicted, and then in your flurry or in
- 2 your desperation to try to -- to stop yourself
- 3 from having the side effects of being an addict
- 4 that cannot any longer get that drug, they look 5 to something else.
- Some people may look to going
- 7 directly into treatment and trying to get help,
- 8 but a percentage of folks are going to go the
- 9 illegal route and start trying to use something
- 10 else that will try to help them get through the
- 11 fact that they are having these side effects
- 12 from the drugs.
- 13 Q. Now, in terms of trying to
- 14 understand any individual story, and whether --
- 15 whether that example you just provided, whether 15 type organizations, that can give us accurate
- 16 a person that you make a run for at Akron Fire,
- 17 whether that overdose on cocaine is in any
- 18 rela- -- any way related to a history of
- 19 prescription pills and whether there's that
- 20 kind of progression of addiction that you just
- 21 described, how would you -- sitting here today,
- 22 what sources of information would you look to 23 to try to figure out that person's story, that
- 24 person's death?
- 25 MS. LEYIMU: Object to the form of

- Q. So tell me if this is a correct
- 2 understanding. For some people that Akron Fire 3 goes on runs, you'll never know whether their
- 4 story started with prescription pills.
- 5 For others, you could look to the
- 6 run reports, you could look to the doctor
- 7 records and the hospital records after you've
- 8 dropped them off, and if they were forthcoming
- 9 and provided accurate information in response
- 10 to your requests, those sources of information
- 11 may contain medication history.
- 12 A. I think it's a much more accurate
- 13 way of getting information from the hospitals,
- 14 from the county, from the health department
- 16 information on this was a -- this was an
- 17 overdose of this particular chemical or this
- 18 particular drug or whatever. I think the Akron
- 19 Fire Department does not have the ability to
- 20 tell you, "This was OxyContin; this was
- 21 Vicodin."
- 22 Q. Okay.
- 23 A. Et cetera, et cetera.
- 24 Q. All right.
  - But I can tell you this, that when